THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864. NO. 163.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Preparatory arrangements for the Press Association.

Later from the North

Richmond, Sept. 14.—The news in New York papers of the 12th is unimportant. McClellan's letter of acceptance caused a great sensation among the peace Democrats. The New York "News" says it cannot support a candidate in collusion with the Convention that nominated him.

Mahaffey, the editor of the "Metropolitan Record," renounces McClellan. Vallandigham, who was on his way to canvass Pennsylvania, withdrew his appointments and returned home in disgust.

Gold closed at 222.

Richmond, Sept. 14.—The "Herald" of the 13th says by recent victories and rumors of victories to come make a fact that all Presidential candidates are upon a par.

The message of the new Gens and other credits all pounced brought down gold to 218 on Saturday.

Vallandigham, after reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to his friends in Washington that hope was lost, and withdrew from the canvass.

The Louisville "Journal" places the Chicago ticket at the head of its columns. Gen. Prentice denounces the platform as unconditional surrender to the rebels and says he cannot support it.

The yellow fever is abating at Bermuda.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, Sept. 14.—Some skirmishing on our right yesterday and heavy cannonading along the lines. The city was shelled several times in the most vigorous manner. No damage was done, but no serious accident occurred.

The enemy advanced his pickets somewhat on our extreme right yesterday, but has been followed with no movement of importance.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA

The presses of these two States are just now engaged in comparing notes as to the relative patriotism of the people on the opposite sides of the Savannah river. We find the following in the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*:

Some Home Truths.—It is a fact that there are a good many able-bodied men in Atlanta, at the time of its investment by Sherman, who were not patriotic enough to assist in the defence of the place: and who left at the first appearance of danger. The Charleston Courier in its attempts to slur Georgia calls these men "citizens of Atlanta." The Macon "Intelligencer," in an article on the subject, says this is not so and states that most of the able-bodied citizens of Atlanta went into the ranks at the beginning of the war, and have from the first been at Charleston and other points of danger defending the property of just such men as the "Courier" means "citizens of Atlanta." The "Intelligencer" further informs the "Courier" that most of the men who left Atlanta when Sherman's army neared, were men who did business in Charleston before the war commenced and are in evidence of the word "citizens of Charleston."—Patriotic or unpatriotic citizens of South Carolina, just which ever it may please to term them. The "Intelligencer" also gives the "Courier" a few home thrusts about the residents of its own State. It says:

Has South Carolina any reserves? Would it not be well to imbue them with the same spirit and earnest patriotism that made Georgia send its entire population to the field. Could they not be induced to come up to the help of the weak against the mighty? Might not their assistance at this hour of our great need turn the tide in our favor? Let them take the places of our brave Georgia troops that defend South Carolina, go with their veteran arms and stout hearts, and strike effective blows for their homes and their great State.

We have kindly told the "Courier" the truth, and insist on it turning its attention to the legitimate business of attending to its own State, where to stir up those who remain at home, to come to a sense of their duty, and do a little of what Georgia has done that it may occupy as noble a place on the roll of nations.

The remarks of the "Intelligencer," although severe, are well merited. The "Courier" has for a long time been in the habit of venting its inflamed spleen and uncalled for ill humor upon Georgia and her patriotic Governor. Instead of spurring up the thousands of laggards of chivalrous Carolina and urging its own dilatory Executive to action, it passes its leisure hours—when it appears to have a plenty—in finding fault with the patriotic Georgians who are in the field, and Gov. Brown, who is exerting every energy to prevent Georgia from being overrun.

After the "Courier" has spurred hosts of "last ditch and last ditch" Carolina citizens, who are enjoying the comforts and luxuries of home, to their duty, it will be ample time for them to find fault with the residents and rulers of other sections of the Confederacy who are already doing theirs.

FILLMORE FOR McCLELLAN.—Hon. Millard Fillmore has written the ollowing letter:

BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 13th came to hand during my absence, but I was greatly delighted to see by the papers that you had so large and enthusiastic a meeting for McClellan, and sincerely hope that he will receive the nomination by the Chicago Convention. I see my name occasionally alluded to in connection with the convention, but I cannot think there is anything to come of it, for I believe that all know that I do not desire any nomination, and I can think any very great number of my fellow-citizens desire me to have it.

Truly Yours,

(Signed) MILLARD FILLMORE.

CITY MARKET.

Raleigh, Sept 15.

APPLES—Green	$2
" Dried	10
BACON—Bag round	2 50
" Hog round	2 50
BEANS	2 25
BEESWAX	2
BRANS	30
BUTTER	2 50
CANDLES—Tallow	2
" Wax—By the box	3
" Adamantine	3
" Sperm	3
CORN—per Barrel	2
CHICKENS	2 50
COFFEE	1
DUCKS	2
EGGS	2
FLOUR	1 50
FODDER—per hundred	1
FEATHERS	2
FLAXSEED	2
GEESE	2
HIDES—Dry	1
" Green	1
HAY—Per hundred	1
LARD	2
MOLASSES	2
MEAL	2
NAILS—Score	2
OATS—Per hundred	1
" Cleaned	2
PORK	2
POTATOES—Sweet	2
" Irish	2
PEAS—Ground	2
" Stock	2
" White Table	2
RAGS	3
RICE	2
RYE	2
SALT	2
SUGAR—Brown	1
" Coffee	1
" Loaf	2
TALLOW	2
WHEAT	2

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the state of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our Soldiers, at the following times and places if Providence permit:

Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., Tuesday, Sept 13th.
Black Creek, Wilson Co., Thursday, Sept. 15th.
Salem, Forsythe Co., Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Huntsville, Yadkin Co., Friday, Sept. 23d.
Yadkinville, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Sept. 24th.
Jonesville, Yadkin Co., Sunday, Sept. 25th.
Wilkesboro, Wilkes Co., Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
Rock Spring, Alexander Co., Sunday, Oct. 2d.
Taylorsville, Alexander Co., Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
Olin, Iredell Co., Sunday, Oct. 9th.
Statesville, Iredell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 11th.
High Point, Guilford Co., Thursday, Oct. 13th.

To all these places he has been kindly invited. On Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, Sept. 29th, he will preach at the church of any denomination to which he may be invited which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro and Rock Spring, and on Tuesday, Oct. 9th, at any church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all points of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God, who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprise. He relies upon the friends of the cause, to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.

☞ The Greensboro, Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

500 BUSHELS DRY VA SALT.
50 Kegs Old Dominion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.
100 Pair No. 10 Cotton Cards.
100 Reams Com. Note and English Letter Paper.
4000 Yards 4 4 Sheetings—and additional supplies in transitue.
4 Dozen 14 inch Bastard Files.
2 Dozen Horse Shoe Rasps.
20 " Hand Saw Files.
Cast Holloware in great variety and quantity.
White Flannels, Cassimeres, Clothes, Buttons, Thread, Sewing Silk, &c., &c.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Sept 14-2t Com. Merchants and Auct'rs.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX SEED WANTED.

WE ARE COMMISSIONED TO OFFER A LIBERAL price for them in large or small quantities.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Sept 14-2t Commission Merchants and Auct'rs.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1tawlOw* Greensboro, N. C.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Gento Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Aug 8 RALEIGH, N. C.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

PROGRESS OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
August 23, 1864.

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the PROGRESS. Hereafter as heretofore it shall be the fearless expounder of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate governments, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through its legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, zealous efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as the neck will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the CIVIL AUTHORITY, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequences to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the partizan presses, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuses and corruptions that exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials—a proscription which is unfair to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the Progress equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months,	$15,00
" " three "	8,00
" " one "	3,00
Weekly Progress, six months,	5,00
" " three "	2,00

☞ To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with. This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w3m Ringwood, N. C.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,
Aug 26-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

MUSIC—RARE CHANCE.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES', ON FRIDAY night, 16th inst., a large collection of Standard Sheet Music for Pianos and Guitars.

Purchases may be made privately, between now and the sale by application to P. McGOWAN.
Sep 13-3t

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow,
by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug 20, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit that Town or go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Passages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. General.

Aug 2-d&wtf.

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send account with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

Secretary's Office,
Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALT WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Sep 3-d&wtd Secretary of State.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-d&wtf E. E. HARRIS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fever, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Diarhea, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a Box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. H. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
July 26-d1aw3w1m

Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Norman,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
Address,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro,' N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX ASSESSORS FOR THE County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the Taxes for the year 1864: At

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

Banks,' Monday,	5th "
Barney Jones,' Tuesday,	6th "
Leahler's Mills, Wednesday,	7th "
Green Level, Thursday,	8th "
Morrisville, Friday,	9th "
Bushee's, Monday,	12th "
Hood's, Tuesday,	13th "
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th "
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th "
Forestville, Friday	16th "
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th "
Laws', Tuesday,	20th "
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st "
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd "

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres, and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age and value in 1860. Horses, mules, asses and jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, goats and hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, of all kinds, peas, ground peas, beans flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spirituous liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of Bushels and their value respectively, must be stated seperately.

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, and musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, carts, wagons, drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, maps, paintings, pictures, stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all corporations, joint stock companies and associations, gold and silver coin, gold dust, and gold or silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all money held abroad, and bills of exchange on foreign countries; and the value of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton or tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1863, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
Aug 17-1m R. M. JONES. } Assessors.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR NINETY LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$2 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	30 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	44 00
Four days	5 00	One month	72 00
Five days	13 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or equal space, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and obituary notices charged as ordinary advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

A FINE SORREL HORSE—OVER WELL UNDER the saddle—a splendid trotter in harness—perfectly safe—has no fault so far as is known. For sale by
J. H KIRKHAM.

A fine lot of LADIES SHOES will be received on the 19th inst. Sept 14 4t*

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is certain quality to Patent Black.
A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-3t Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN DANVON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first-quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertiliser ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of 6 rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang, accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address MCK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 50 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.
Aug 30-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
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Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss. Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. L C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Va, Quartermaster General. Gen L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J D Bree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harris, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. S Fuller, of N C, Chief.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Progress Not to be Depended on the Last.

A dispatch from Petersburg says: "No idea was ever entertained by our authorities of evacuating this city; on the contrary they purpose holding it against all odds." We are glad to see this, for we can fight it out around Petersburg and Richmond as well, and in fact much better, than on the Roanoke or further South — But we are content to leave this matter with Gen Lee and the authorities, satisfied that they are much better capable of determining as to what is best for the cause and the salvation of the Confederacy than we are.

But there is another significant fact in the telegram alluded to, and one which the Confederate and State authorities cannot overlook — "Grant is receiving reinforcements and is completing the road from City Point to the Weldon Road. Everything indicates the purpose of Grant to winter in our front." This means, if it means anything, that Grant is reinforcing and preparing for active operations against the two cities during the fall and winter, and our own jaded and worn army must be strengthened by every available man. We do not hold that the salvation of our cause depends upon our ability to hold Richmond and Petersburg, but every one knows that the moral effect of their fall, apart from the loss of territory and property, would prove a great disaster, and one that all the energies of the country should be exerted to avert.

Since the commencement of the present campaign, in May, the Yankee losses have been immense, but our own have not been light; and as the enemy are now hurrying forward every available man for another and a final effort to reduce our Capital and drive our army and authorities from Richmond, we must send forward men to thwart their purposes and bring them to grief.— We know not what can be done in the way of raising men under existing laws, but we do not believe that they are sufficient to raise such numbers as are required to reinforce the armies in Virginia and Georgia efficient and unconquerable, and hence immediate action on the part of the States, as well as the general government, seems imperative. The whole North is in a blaze of glorification over the recent reverses in Georgia, and the Federal government will now redouble its efforts to take Richmond. Being forewarned shall we be forearmed?

The High Price of Wood

Wood is unreasonably high in this city and but little coming in; and unless our friends in the country be induced to deliver wood on the Railroads by the quantity there must be much suffering among this people during the coming winter. If the people were able to purchase from wagons in the streets, at the extraordinary prices demanded, the quantity brought in would not begin to supply the demand, but the fact is there are but few who can pay the prices. We understand that the authorities are making efforts to procure wood by the railroads, with which to supply the citizens at reasonable prices, and we trust they may succeed.

This same question seems to have become a serious one in Wilmington, also, judging from the following which we find in the *Journal*:

George P. Morris, now unhappily no more, made a good deal of capital by his poetical request to a certain "woodman" to "spare that tree." We fear that more than one woodman in our section will make more capital this year by neither sparing "that tree" nor the buyer of the cord wood sticks into which it may be divided. For our part, we would reverse the words of the song and say "Woodman *don't* spare that tree" nor the other ones. Cut them down and bring them to market, but oh, spare the buyers in town! Sell the fuel for a *little* less than its weight in Confed. Let the saints and the sinners here in Wilmington have something to keep the vital warmth in their bodies for a while longer. Let them have a stick now and then to cook their victuals. It won't require much for that purpose. Upon the whole, we say—we would sing if we knew how—Woodman cut that tree, spare not a single bow, in winter we will need it all, we want a little now.

Railroad Collision.

There was a collision at Morrisville, twelve miles west of Raleigh, yesterday morning, by which we learn that Mr. Bethune, member elect to the House of Commons from Robeson county, was badly mutilated, and several other persons more or less injured. It is feared Mr. Bethune will not recover from his injuries. Both engines were badly damaged, while the cars sustained considerable injury. An engine was sent up from this city and the mail and passengers brought down, arriving here about 6 o'clock in the evening.

The collision was between the mail train going East and the accommodation train going West. The accommodation train was running on time but the mail was over an hour behind schedule time.

Mr. Bethune was brought to this city, where he will receive, we have no doubt, all the attention that his condition requires. One of his thigh bones is broken in two places and the other in one, besides some internal injuries in the body. The injuries to other passengers were not considered dangerous.

Gubernatorial.—The Greensboro' *Citizen* advocates the election of Hon. J. A. Gilmer as the successor of Mr. Dortch in the C. S. Senate. Mr. Dortch's term will expire with the present Congress, which will end in February, 1865. The election of Governor will therefore devolve upon the succeeding Legislature to be elected the 1st Thursday of next November.

While we recognize in Mr. Gilmer one of the true and noblest of North Carolina's sons, we are not prepared to urge his or the claims of any one else for the Senatorship at this time; and we trust our friend will not prematurely agitate the Senatorial question. We desire the representatives of the people to exercise the enlightened and unbiassed, so far as the election of Senators is concerned, in order that they may be the better enabled to select the right man. We consider it very important that whoever is elected to succeed Mr. Dortch should truly represent the *people* of the State; and having confidence, as a general thing, in the members elect to the Legislature, we shall be content to abide their decision in the matter, whether Gov. Vance, Mr. Gilmer, or any other good and true man is selected to succeed Mr. Dortch.—*Conservative*.

From the above from Gov. Vance's own paper it will be seen that the *Progress* was posted when it said he would be a candidate for the Senate — And we now say to Mr. Gilmer and other aspirants who helped make Vance Governor with the hope that they would get the Senatorship, that the Governor is not only a candidate but that the Legislature will elect him. Mark our prediction.

We know that there is a lean, lank and rather unprepossessing looking individual in the county of Person whom the people look to as having peculiar claims for the place—a man who even boarded the lion in his den and told the President of these Confederate States that the people of North Carolina were *loyal*; but what of him, when Zebulon's claims are to be considered?— True the Hon. E. G. Reade would, on account of his gigantic intellect and moral worth exert an influence in the Senate that would inure to the honor of North Carolina; but what of that, when the man whom the Richmond *Examiner* calls "trimmer" and "demagogue" wants the place. Simpletons may ask, "why does Vance want to leave the Executive chair?" We answer, simply because he feels his inability to grope with the great questions which the next two years are likely to present. We should prefer Reade to any man, and even Gilmer or anybody else, to Vance, but we think that the same influences that governed the ballot box in August will control the Legislature in November, and hence Vance will be elected Senator.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE FEELING IN THE NORTH.

Grant' complete failure in this campaign, and the frightful slaughter which has thusfar marked all his efforts, have produced a great revulsion in the public mind of the North, and the masses are at last becoming thoroughly aroused to a true sense of their condition. On every side arises the demand for peace. The great popular demonstrations that have already taken place in several localities, show that the people of the North are growing tired of the war, and demand that it shall be stopped. Journals that were at one time earnest advocates for a vigorous prosecution of the war are now still more earnestly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of peace.— They no longer speak with bated breath and whispering humbleness; they say what they mean. The following extracts from the peace press as well as from papers that give a quasi support to the war, show what a great change has taken place, and is still going on in the public mind.

(From the New York Tribune.)

We feel certain that two-thirds of the American people on either side of the dividing line anxiously, absorbingly desire peace, and are ready to make all needful sacrifices to insure it. Then why shall it be long withheld? Let us know, as soon as may be, the most that the rebel chiefs will do to secure peace; let us know what is the "ultimatum" on our side. We have no sympathy with the shuddering dread that our government may, by listening to propositions from the rebels, virtually acknowledge their independence. Etiquette is the disease of little minds; great souls are never troubled by it.

[New York Evening Post.]

The Opposition have set their hearts on restoring peace to the country. The object is laudable; and they judge rightly that the party which can accomplish it will win the approval and suffrage of the nation.

[Rochester (New York) Republican.]

We go, and the great mass of our countrymen of all parties will go, for Peace, if Peace can be had on the basis of a restored Union of all the States as States and a restored Constitution—even though such of the States as have not been freed remain slave still. * * *

The growing cry for peace must be heard. The desire for peace has always existed among the masses of the people. They have advocated and supported war for nearly four years in order to put down the rebellion and secure peace. Peace, re-union and happiness have to them formed the great end in view. * * *

Mr Lincoln's stipendiary presses can no longer shout for "copperhead" and "traitor" at those who utter wholesome truths with regard to this war and the growing cry for peace.

(Washington Constitutional Union.)

The cry for peace is rung into our ears from every section of the country—from all divisions and parties. Even the fanatics have cooled down, in a measure, from their fury for blood, have lost their vampyre instincts, and horrified at the tales of slaughter they read, and shocked at the sights of hospital suffering, and of the maimed and crippled crawling about our streets, they even wish the termination of strife which, unprocreative of benefit to either party, even to the medias terminus, the negro, is crushing the vital and social existence of both. Physical calamity constantly displayed before their vision, and high prices crushing out the means of comfortable subsistence, has at length softened the heart of the hardest of men.

(Dayton (Ohio) Daily Empire.)

We say that [illegible] peace on [illegible] the war can be stopped by granting the terms [illegible] in their sovereign wisdom, command that shall cease, at once be called, and all differences between the States be submitted to the arbitrament of a Convention.

(The Daily Press.)

To day the people of the "loyal" and seceded States would be able to agree upon conditions of peace and stop the war. And it is the duty of the hour to hasten an opportunity for this, by showing every extreme man and placing in power those who believe that, in a government like ours, concession, conciliation and compromise are better remedies for differences than eternal strife and war.

(Chicago Times.)

The necessity for peace upon honorable terms is too imperative to permit its sacrifice to a blind, selfish or corrupt partisanship. The alternatives now presented to the nation are peace with honor and war with dishonor; peace with preservation of life and war with its extended and murderous conflicts; peace with national and individual solvency and war with national and individual bankruptcy.

(New York Sunday Mercury.)

A silent revolution is taking place in men's opinions. The war is not prosecuted with its ancient enthusiasm either by the Government or the people. The former is demoralized and inefficient, the latter are weary of their cares and burdens. With the Administration an early peace seems to be neither desired nor expected; but with the masses who pay for the fiddling, and whose care are lacerated with its discord, a half formed, earnest and agonizing prayer is going up for calmer times, less sacrifice and the end of bloodshed.

* * * * * * *

Peace is the end of all contests. Rational counsels ultimately prevail. It is better to lose something by timely discretion, rather than forfeit honor and property in the end. The people of the United States—the good, loyal, faithful citizens—are now deliberating as to whether they must drain their resources to "the last dollar and the last drop of blood," or pause to ask their antagonists what is demanded. * *

* * We want a restored Union if we can get it, if it cannot be had in same, perhaps we may attain it in substance under new names. * * * * Divided we fall is a good motto, but a false fact. If we were existing in ninety parts, we would still be free, vital and powerful. Our proper motto should be, "Immortal in every part—dead only when annihilated!" But we are pushing straight forward to annihilation. * * *

Besides, does it make a great people. It is better to give up a million of subjects rather than one plank in the Bill of Rights. America was founded, not to be large but to be free.— When we had four millions of people our example was omnipotent. We gave Europe the torch which lit it to conflagration. To-day, with ten times the force, we have not one-half the moral influence.

Away, then, with all school-boy fears. We are not prepared, and do not mean, to spend the last dollar or lose the last man." Our present policy is to stop and talk together. No Christain gentleman, holding to a hope of honorable peace, is half so much a traitor as the Government parasite who would see us drained of men and beggared, merely to keep his pitiful sinecure position, or re-elect his master, by denouncing better men as traitors. Hail to the good man who shall show us a light out of this darkness! The moments are precious. For every instant that we sail on, some fellow-countryman's life drops through the leaking vessel; the specie is falling into the ocean. Shall we keep seaward, or turn back to port and rest?

(Franklin (New York) Gazette.)

In view of this discouraging condition and gloomy prospect, after more than three years of bloody strife, we hazard nothing in saying that hosts of Republicans are weary of this fruitless contest, and longingly look for some sign of its termination, even if need be, upon terms of separation and an acknowledgment of Southern independence. If this is not so, why do we see such backwardness in responding to the President's call for more men? How else can we account for the fact that "patriotism," which was so fervent and self-sacrificing three years ago, has run down and degenerated into voting taxes to raise bounties to hire men to "fight for the flag" and "preserve the Union?" Who volunteers now? Not a man, but all are intent upon keeping out of the army, it matters little by what means. In the face of these facts who will deny that the war has become hateful to the people generally, as well as to "Copperheads?"— And who doubts that the proclamation of peace, upon the best terms we could obtain, would be hailed with shouts of joy and satisfaction by thousands upon thousands of Republicans throughout the land? Why, a Republican paper in Boston, which has been among the fiercest for war, has got so far cured of the idea of subjugation as to argue that some understanding should be had with the Southern people, and that, "if they will not submit to the old Union, it is useless to fight any longer, but hold on to what we have got, and wait for time to determine the future."

(From the World.)

The new President, to be nominated at Chicago and elected in November, must be a man ready and willing to meet any and every overture for peace, a man who shall represent truly the dignity and power of the nation, and who will not be unwilling even to tender an armistice suggesting a National Convention of all the States.

(From the New York News.)

The peace Democracy will endorse a nomination that faithfully represents the sentiments herein stated. They are willing to trust to the good sense and patriotism of the people for the realization of a definite peace as the sequel of an armistice and National Convention.

(From the New York Metropolitan Record.)

Whatever hopes the North might, in the mad enthusiasm that three years ago swept over the country like a plague, entertained of restoring the Union, have melted away like the mists of morning, and despite the shallow tricks and schemes of the war organs to keep up the supply of "food for powder,"

(From the Wilmington Journal.)

THE FIGHT AT REAMS' STATION.

We have been favored with a letter from Captain M. G. Emery, 44th Regiment N. C. T., written to a near relative, and evidently not at all intended for publication; but showing by its unstudied utterances the spirit by which our soldiers are animated, better, perhaps, than the most elaborately prefaced communication:

PETERSBURG, August 27th 1864.

Dear ——:—We are to-day resting for the first time since the 4th of May. On the evening of the 24th inst., we were ordered from the trenches and ordered to prepare for a march; about two hours before sunset we took up our line of march, for some point known only to our generals. Some said we were going to Stoney Creek, while others said we were going to Weldon. We marched nearly all night, sometimes going east, sometimes west; in fact I think we traveled in all directions. We camped a few hours before day, and cooked rations. At daybreak on the morning of the 25th, the march was again resumed. About 8 o'clock we were halted and our skirmishers were ordered to the front, and in a few minutes thereafter firing commenced. Upon inquiry I found we were in a short distance of the Petersburg and Weldon Rail Road, near Reams' station, and that the Yankees were there in strong force, with fortifications. A portion of our force charged them, and failed to carry the works. Gen'l Cook's brigade and ours, (now commanded by Gen'l McRae,) was brought up and put in position, with orders to charge and take those works. Gen'l McRae went up and down the lines, and told the men that they must not fail; that for the sake of the noble Old North State they must carry the works. To our regiment my company is the color company. He called upon me and said; "You must plant those colors upon those works." I told him if I failed it would be because I was disabled.

The arrangements having all been completed, the order was given to forward. Our men rose up, and without ever faltering took the double quick for the Yankee works. They poured volley after volley into our ranks, but it did no good. Our brigade and Cook's carried the works. The colors of our regiment were the first that reached the works. When we got within sight or ten steps, the Yanks commenced giving way; our men halting on the works and pouring a deadly fire in their confused and retreating columns. A great many surrendered immediately. They were so panic stricken that they did not fight at all after we carried the works. I don't say it is true, but I understand that our brigade was, General Lee says it was one of the most gallant charges made during this war. We captured over two thousand prisoners, besides killing and wounding a large number, nine pieces of artillery, and any quantity of small arms, &c. I got the colors belonging to the 36th Massachusetts regiment. It is a beautiful stand of colors I would like to send them home to me, but there is a general order requiring all such things to be turned over and sent to the war department. After we had carried the works, and either killed or captured all that occupied them, the Yanks were fools enough to attempt to charge us out of them. We let them come pretty close up and fired a volley into them, when they broke and ran in every direction, running over each other, and throwing down their guns loaded.— If a herd of buffaloes had been turned loose they could hardly have surpassed the stampede. This is the only fight that I have ever fired a gun in. I followed close after them, and would pick up their own guns already loaded and let them have it in the back. That is the way I got their colors.

Wilmington to be Attacked.

For some days past there have been rumors on the streets that an early attack is expected on Wilmington, and it is understood that the President and others high in authority are fully alive to the importance of its defence.

The following from the New York *Times* strengthens the opinion that our principal seaport will soon feel the shock of battle. We copy the article from the *Times*:

IMPORTANCE OF THE CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON.

To the Editors of the New York Times:

I am glad to see that attention is being called to the importance of Wilmington, as one of the points that should be possessed and held by the United States.

I am familiar with that section of country, and to hold Wilmington, Lee might well consent to more rashness than he has ever yet shown as commander of the rebel forces. To-day the South is far from being self-sustaining, though in much better condition in that respect than when the war broke out. Her energies have been completely bent toward improving her manufactures of every description; still, without the assistance of the blockade runners, powder, arms, shoes, &c., could not be supplied to the army another six months.

At Wilmington, W. H. C. Whiting, a drunken military tyrant, is in command. Recently he was disgraced on the field near Petersburg, and immediately placed in command of his old post. There must be a scarcity of laborers to do the dirty work of secession, or such vulgar material would not be used, even by the *Repudiator*.

Many years experience in the South, and up to within a few months enables me to state facts, and renders it necessary for me to guess at nothing. And here, let me say, the importance your correspondent attaches to the port of Wilmington is beyond a question. Its capture will do more toward ending this Democratic-Jeff-Davis-Southern-arrogance-war than any other thing *to be accomplished*. Get even Weldon, sixty miles below Petersburg, destroy the long bridge crossing the Roanoke there, and that done, no bridge could be erected there by rebel soldiers or rebel civilians, during the next year.

It will be telling an oft told tale if I refer to the most intolerable despotism that ever disgraced the face of the earth; but so is the rule of Davis and his dynasty. There is no freedom of speech, conscience or thought in all the South, under his authority. And, Mr. Editor, there never had

[illegible] New York, Sept. 7, '64.

Gen. Polk.—The New York *Church Journal*, the leading Episcopal paper in the north, [illegible] the annexed remarks in regard to the late Bishop Polk:

"We would rather—now that Death has closed the account—recall the earlier days of the noble traits of his personal character, which endeared him with friends, and made him a name to none throughout all the South in his influence for good. His manly bearing, his frank and cordial manner, his high sense of honor, his tenderness and easily kindled sympathy of temperament—a sympathy through which the fires of Revolution made of him an early and able [illegible]—his wise and eloquent labors in behalf of education, his splendid success in advocating and furthering the "University of the South," his administrative ability, his fatherly affection and firmness in the government of the clergy and people of his Diocese—these are the things which we would most willingly recall, now that he is dead and gone. Or if his military career cannot be altogether ignored—and alas! who can forget it?—we would rather remind our readers of the many acts of kindness and tenderness shown by him to our sick and wounded—of the personal dignity and purity and elevation of character which he retained undiminished even amid thrilling excitements and sharp temptations of camp—of his great success in winning the confidence and love of his men, and in [illegible] tending the spirit of religion among the [illegible] with which he served—of his open effort [illegible] together to site the Bishop in the General [illegible] last not least, of that striking scene in our church at Harrodsburg, when after inspecting the building and deciding that it should not be used as a hospital by his army, he laid aside his sword, entered the chancel, knelt down at the altar, and aloud poured out his soul to God in fervent prayer for Peace. When we think of these things, we may well leave him to his Master, and our Master, to judge; nor feel it wise to mingle any earthly censure with the sad expression of our sorrow at his fall."

NOBLE MINISTERS.—A correspondent of the Mississippi "Charion," writing from Colu[illegible], Miss., says: All honor to the preachers of this place, for all of them we are told have shouldered their churches and been mustered into the service with guns to their shoulders. Bully! They no longer remain at home to preach to empty benches, but have gone with the members of their churches in the field, liable to temptation, to set them noble examples of soldierly fortitude and christian endurance. They numbered twelve or fifteen noble looking men and are a fine addition to the company. They have gone and the ringing eloquent voices on Sabbath day will be missed, but they have gone "with the sanction of God and the approval of their own consciences, and the smiles of their congregation who are left must clap their hands and cry, "well done our brave and faithful ministers."

We heard a little incident related in reference to the Alabama militia, the other day which shows the laxity of military discipline about Opelika. A certain of a cavalry company reported about [illegible] men for duty every morning, and on an occasion of parade, the Colonel asked him why he did not parade more than twenty-six men. "The fact is," said the captain, "there are about seventy of my men who have reported here in buggies, and the only this number properly equipped." We suppose these meelish have read of the style of the ancients who went to war in chariots, and are only imitating the ancient as nearly as they can.—*La Grange Reporter*.

We regret to see that this feeling of going to war in buggies or chariots, is too common everywhere, and while the man who has no buggy must attend drill in is hurried off as a Conscript, whole companies of the Alabama militia are turned out in case of emergencies, *in their buggies*.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN.—The celebrated traveller, Layard, paid the following handsome tribute to women:

I have observed that women in all countries are civil, obliging, tender and humane. I have addressed myself to them decently and frankly without getting a friendly answer. With men it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barrens of hospitable Denmark, and through honest Sweden and frozen Lapland, rude churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide-spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, wet, cold or sick, the women have been friendly; and to add to this (so worthy the appellation of benevolence), their actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught; and if hungry, ate the coarsest morsel with double relish.

We call attention to the advertisement of Dowd relative to Blue Stone for the people.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral services of Mrs. STEPHEN BRIT[illegible] infant, of Petersburg, will take place from the [illegible] rian Church this, Thursday evening, at 4 o'clock friends and citizens generally are invited to attend.

$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY ON THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, [illegible] Negro Boy Sam, 20 years old, about 5 feet [illegible] high, heavy set, copper color, and has a coarse [illegible] Had on when he left linen pants, a sack coat, belt [illegible] He may try to get to Goldsboro, where he says [illegible] wife.

I will give fifty dollars reward for his delivery [illegible] May's Forge, Patrick County, Va., or confinement [illegible] so that I get him again. J. N. ZENTMEY[illegible]

Sept 15-d2t&w2t

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 13, 186[illegible]

I HAVE SENT TO THE FOLLOWING places a small lot of Blue Stone, to be sold to Farmers in the surrounding counties, at $10 per [illegible] In no instance is any one to have more than two pounds and less, according to crop of Wheat:

Henderson, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Graham, Lincolnton, Morganton, Statesville, Asheville, Salem, Asheborough and [illegible]

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Sept 15-d&w4t